THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1775. [NUMBER 1690.]

# THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

*Containing the freſheſt* ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 3d April 1775.
Flour at 16/ per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 13 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW YORK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat per Buſhel | 6/ 4 | Beef per Barrel | 48/ 0 |
| Flour | 16 0 | Pork | 65 0 |
| Brown Bread | 24 0 | Salt | 2/3 to 3 0 |
| Weſt-India Rum | 3 5 | India tea, *Liberty & Property* | |
| New-England do. | 2 6 | Chocol. per Doz. | 19 0 |
| Muſcovado Sugar | 6 0 | Bees Wax | 2 3 |
| Single refin'd ditto | 1 2 | Indian Corn per Buſh. | 3 3 |
| Molaſſes | 2 0 | Wood | 20 to 35 |

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

| | D's Age | High Water. | riſes | H. | M. | ſets | H | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thurſday | 27 | 5 | after | 4 | 42 | before | 7 | New Moon Sunday. |
| Friday | 28 | 6 | | 4 | 41 | | 7 | |
| Saturday | 29 | 7 | | 4 | 40 | | 7 | |
| Sunday | ● | 8 | | 4 | 40 | | 7 | |
| Monday | 1 | 9 | | 4 | 39 | | 7 | |
| Tueſday | 2 | 10 | | 4 | 39 | | 7 | |
| Wedneſday | 3 | 10 | | 5 | 38 | | 7 | |

Days 14 Hours 22 Min the 25th.

## To the PUBLIC.

*The following vindications, having thro' various cauſes been long delayed, would not now be inſerted, were it not by the particular requeſt of Mr Hampton, who thinks his character too much concerned to omit it.*

AS the character of the ſubſcriber has been highly reflected upon, by a publication in Mr. Rivington's Gazetteer of the 2d of March inſtant, "*Intitled particulars of a riot that happened at Elizabeth Town, &c.*"—He begs the indulgence of the public, while he offers a few matters in his vindication, and endeavours to remove the prejudices which a publication of ſuch a nature muſt neceſſarily occaſion againſt him, ſhould it remain unanſwered. Were the falſe and malicious charges contained in it, confined merely to him in his private capacity he probably would have purſued a different method, to convince the publiſher or author of them, of their falſity; but as the deſign of it ſeems principally calculated to expoſe him in his public ſtation, he thinks it incumbent upon him to exculpate himſelf in the ſame public manner, in which he has been attacked.

That a Staten Iſland canoe with oyſters, was by a number of people drawn athore on the day in ſaid publication mentioned, he admits to be true; but that he either previouſly knew of any ſuch intention of the people, or that he ever adviſed, aided, or aſſiſted, in any manner whatſoever in forwarding the ſame, he utterly denies: And that *the man's oyſters were afterwards diſtributed to hungry vagabonds, &c.* or that he received any other damage whatſoever, is notoriouſly falſe: Nor was *the Liberty Pole ſtruck*, by an order of the committee, againſt the *conſent* of the ſubſcriber, for the truth of which he appeals to the committee, who know that this meaſure was well approved by him.—Equally falſe and injurious is the charge that the "*ſubſcriber* "*lately attempted to obſtruct the paſſage of* "*his Majeſty's royal regiment of Ireland* "*over the ferries, and prevented waggons* "*from carrying their baggage.*"—He did indeed decline granting warrants for impreſſing waggons for that ſervice, becauſe it ever had been uſual in ſuch caſes, for the Mayor, or ſome of the members of the Corporation, to grant them, and previous to his deſiring to be excuſed in this buſineſs, ſeveral of the Aldermen of the town came to him, and informed that they had refuſed to grant any ſuch warrants, as they thought it would not have been ſafe for them to have acted otherwiſe, and did requeſt that the ſubſcriber would not venture to grant any.—The public are in the next place informed by Mr. Rivington's publication, that the ſubſcriber *was the man who raiſed a riot lately in Suſſex county, attacked a pedlar, and deſtroyed his property.* Which is ſo far from being the truth, that he was at that very time in Elizabeth Town, not leſs than 60 miles diſtant from that tranſaction; nor did he ever know, or hear any thing about that affair, until he ſaw it in the public prints.—

Thus the public will ſee, how little reaſon there was for calling the conduct of the ſubſcriber in queſtion, in the late publication; to them it is left to judge, whether the author of it is either a friend to truth, or poſſeſſed of any other valuable principle whatever.——The ſubſcriber will readily acknowledge that he has a high regard for the liberties of America, but never did he harbour a thought, or deſire of ſupporting them, otherwiſe than in a legal, conſtitutional way, well knowing that true liberty conſiſts in the power of doing whatever the laws permit; mobs, riots, unlawful and tumultuous aſſemblies, he can ſafely ſay he ever has bore an utter averſion to, and ſo far from being an encourager or promoter of them as the author of the publication has been pleaſed to repreſent him, he can with full aſſurance call upon many of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen in this province, to vouch for his character in theſe reſpects, and that he has on former occaſions diſtinguiſhed himſelf for preventing and ſuppreſſing them.——Thus much in juſtice to himſelf he has been unavoidably led to lay before the impartial public, in his defence. For further particulars and proofs, he refers them to the underwritten affidavits; and he makes no doubt but they will look upon Mr. Rivington's late publication, to be a vile and baſe ſlander, as malicious as it is falſe; ſuch a one indeed, as no printer on the continent of America, would have ſuffered to *creep* into his preſs, except the very *impartial printer*, of the New York Gazetteer.

As ſome mention was made in the late publication againſt the ſubſcriber, about a *gallows* ſaid to be *erected* on the day that this tumult happened; he thinks it proper for him to inform the public, that he knows nothing more of it, than that, he, with two of our worthy Delegates and ſome others, on hearing of this piece of wantonneſs in the people, did hire ſome perſons to take it down, which in conſequence thereof was immediately done.——Nor does he know or believe that *all the people in the town, well affected to the conſtitution, were abuſed*, on that day, as the author of the publication inſinuates: He has indeed ſince heard, that a certain old, ſuperannuated *Jacobite*, whoſe prominent red noſe, and carbuncle face prove, that he has ſuffered more in his time, in the wars of *Venus* and *Bacchus* than of *Mars*, did meet with ſome ſlight affront that day, occaſioned as the ſubſcriber has underſtood, by his having officiouſly puſhed himſelf among the populace, not however without ſtrong ſuſpicion that he came there to fiſh for future animadverſions in Mr. Rivington's Gazetteer: Whether this red noſed gentleman, (who by the by, did not at that time owe the ſubſcriber any good will) was really the manufacturer of that publication, the ſubſcriber will not undertake to ſay, but there are many who think it ſmells ſtrong of that gentleman's *compilation*; and thoſe who are better acquainted with his temper and genius, than the ſubſcriber is, are clearly of opinion that the gentleman in queſtion would not by any means let ſlip ſo fair an opportunity of adding his *little*, to the torrent of *ſcandal and perſonal abuſe*, weekly pouring forth, and *diſgorged*, from the very *free preſs*, of the *immaculate* Mr. James Rivington.

JONATHAN HAMPTON.

Elizabeth-Town, March 25, 1775.

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The ſubſtance of the affidavit of James Johnſon, of the county of Richmond, in the province of New-York, ſeaman, as taken the 13th day of March, 1775; before David Alſton, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the peace, for the county of Middleſex, in New-Jerſey, is as follows:

THAT on or about the 9th day of February laſt paſt, he this deponent went up to Elizabeth-Town with a canoe load of oyſters for ſale, that before he got up to the bridge, his canoe was ſeized by a number of people, who ſoon after drew her up with the oyſters into the road oppoſite the court houſe, that ſome time after the canoe had been drawn up, upon underſtanding that Jonathan Hampton, Eſq; one of the Magiſtrates of the place was at the houſe of Samuel Smith, he, this deponent, applied to him for his aſſiſtance, who uſed this deponent very kindly and aſſured this deponent, that neither his perſon or effects ſhould be injured or damnified; but then adviſed this deponent, as moſt prudent, to let his canoe and oyſters remain for ſome time, till the minds of the people ſhould be a little ſettled, which he, this deponent, readily conſented to do. He the ſaid Hampton then alſo aſſuring this deponent, that ſhould any perſon be ſo unkind as to injure or deſtroy his, this deponent's property, that he, the ſaid Hampton, would make up the damage to this deponent; this deponent alſo ſaith, that no perſon offered to take any of his oyſters without paying him the price he aſked; and this deponent further ſaith, that he did not ſee Mr. Hampton till after his canoe was drawn up, nor has he the leaſt reaſon to believe that the ſaid Hampton either aided or aſſiſted in drawing up the ſaid canoe, and more eſpecially as the ſaid Hampton, when he, this deponent, applied to him that day treated him with the greateſt civility, and gave this deponent the fulleſt aſſurance that he, the ſaid Hampton, would uſe his endeavours to prevent this deponent from being injured either in his perſon or property. And further this deponent ſaith not.

Sworn this 13th day of March, 1775, before me, *David Alſton.* } *James Johnſon.*

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*Borough of Elizabeth, ſſ.*

CAPTAIN James Arnett, of ſaid borough, maketh oath, that on or about the 8th day of February laſt, James Johnſon, of Staten Iſland, came to this town, with a canoe load of oyſters, that as ſoon as he arrived in town, his canoe was hauled up into the ſtreet; that this deponent being acquainted with ſaid Johnſon adviſed him to apply to Jonathan Hampton, Eſq; who was then in the houſe of Capt. Smith; that this deponent went with Johnſon to Mr. Hampton, as a magiſtrate, to protect him; Mr. Hampton then told Mr. Johnſon, he ſhould not ſuffer either in perſon or effects, or words to that effect.

And further, that he might ſell his oyſters about town, and that he had better let his canoe be there till evening; that the people would ſoon diſperſe, and that if his canoe or oyſters ſuffered any damage, he, Mr. Hampton, would ſee that he had full ſatisfaction for the ſame; and that in the evening the canoe ſhould be put in the water again; upon which Mr Johnſon ſeemed well content, and went to ſelling his oyſters about town. And this deponent further ſaith, that ſome time afterwards he ſaw Johnſon on Staten Iſland, that Johnſon ſpoke much in favour of Mr. Hampton, and ſaid, Mr. Hampton uſed him very kindly. And further this deponent ſaith not. *James Arnett.*

Sworn, 14th March 1775, before me *Joſh Blanchard.*

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*Eſſex County, ſſ.*

MRS. Sarah Longworth, houſe keeper for Capt. Samuel Smith of Elizabeth Town, maketh oath that on or about the 8th day of February laſt, Jonathan Hampton, Eſq; and Joſeph Tooker, came into ſaid Smith's, about 11 or 12 o'clock, that ſome time after they were there, people were gathering on the other ſide of the ſtreet, and it was ſaid were going to haul up a canoe; that Mr. Tooker aſked Mr. Hampton if he would go out, Mr. Hampton ſaid he would not go amongſt them; nor did he go until the teem was going to haul up ſaid canoe: Then he went out, but ſoon returned to Smith's again. And the owner of the canoe (or oyſters) applied to Mr. Hampton, then at Smith's; and Mr. Hampton told him to let his canoe be there.

That the people would ſoon be gone, and to go ſell his oyſters, that his canoe ſhould be put into the water again in the evening, that if he ſuffered any damage, he, Mr. Hampton would ſee that full ſatisfaction was made to him, and the man ſeemed much obliged to Mr. Hampton for his protection, and further this deponent ſaith not.

Sworn the 14th March 1775, before me *Matthias Williamſon.* } *Sarah Longworth.*

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Purſuant to notice given by the Chairman of the Committee of Correſpondence for the county of Somerſet, the freeholders of the county met at the Court Houſe the 11th day of May, 1775.

HENDRICK FISHER Eſq; choſen Chairman.
FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, Clerk.

I. RESOLVED, That the ſeveral ſteps taken by the Britiſh Miniſtry to enſlave the American Colonies, and eſpecially the late alarming hoſtilities commenced by the troops under General Gage, againſt the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts Bay, loudly call on the people of this province to determine what part they will act in this ſituation of affairs; and that we therefore readily conſent to elect Deputies for a Provincial Congreſs to met at Trenton on Tueſday the 23d inſtant, agreeable to the advice and direction of the Provincial Committee of Correſpondence.

II. *Reſolved*, That the number of Deputies ſhall be nine, and that they ſhall be choſen by ballot.

Adjourned for an hour.

Four o'clock the people reaſſembled.

Hendrick Fiſher, John Roy, Eſqrs. Mr. Frederick Frelinghuyſen, Mr. Enos Kelſey, Peter Schenk, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Nathaniel Airs, William Patterſon, and Abraham Van Neſt, Eſqrs. are appointed Deputies for this county;—who, or any five of them, are hereby empowered to meet the Deputies from the other counties in Provincial Congreſs, at Trenton, on Tueſday the 23d inſtant, and to agree to all ſuch meaſures as ſhall be judged neceſſary for the preſervation of our conſtitutional Rights and Privileges.

*Reſolved*, That the Deputies for this county be inſtructed, and they are hereby inſtructed to join with the Deputies from the other counties, in forming ſuch plan for the militia of this Province, as to them ſhall ſeem proper, and we heartily agree to arm and ſupport ſuch a number of men as they ſhall order to be raiſed in this county.

*Reſolved*, That this county will pay the expences of their Deputies, who ſhall attend the Congreſs.

*Reſolved*, That Meſſrs. Tobias Van Norden, and Daniel Blackford, be added to the Committee of obſervation for the township of Bridgewater.

*By order*,
FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, Clerk.

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WILLIAMSBURG, May 4.

At a COUNCIL held at the *Palace* May 3, 1775.

Preſent, his Excellency the Governor, Thomas Nelſon, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, junior, Eſquires, John Camm, clerk, and John Page, Eſquire.

*The Governor was pleaſed to addreſs himſelf to the Board in the following manner:*

GENTLEMEN,

COMMOTIONS and inſurrections have ſuddenly been excited among the people, which threaten the very exiſtence of his Majeſty's government in this colony; and no other cauſe is aſſigned for ſuch dangerous meaſures than that the gunpowder which had, ſome time paſt, been brought from on board one of the King's ſhips to which it belonged and was depoſited in the magazine of this city, hath been removed, which, it is known, was done by my order, (to whom, under the conſtitutional right of the Crown which I repreſent, the cuſtody and diſpoſal of all public ſtores of arms and ammunition alone belong; and, whether I acted in this matter (as my indiſpenſable duty required) to anticipate the malevolent deſigns of the enemies of order and government, or to prevent the attempts of any enterprifing Negroes, the powder being ſtill as ready and convenient for being diſtributed for the defence of the country upon any emergency as it was before, which I have publicly engaged to do, the expediency of the ſtep I have taken is equally manifeſt; and therefore it muſt be evident that the ſame headſtrong and deſigning people, who have already but too ſucceſsfully employed their artifices in deluding his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, and ſeducing them from their duty and allegiance, have ſeized this entirely groundleſs ſubject of complaint, only to enflame afreſh, and to precipitate as many as poſſible of the unwary, into acts, which involving them in the ſame guilt, their corruptors think may bind them to the ſame plans and ſchemes which are unqueſtionably meditated in this colony, for ſubverting the preſent, and erecting a new form of government.

Induced by an unaffected regard for the general welfare of the people, whom I have had the honour of governing, as well as actuated by duty and zeal in the ſervice of his Majeſty, I call upon you, his Council in this colony, for your advice upon this preſſing occaſion, and I ſubmit it to you, whether a proclamation ſhould not iſſue conformable to what I have now ſuggeſted; and, before our fellow ſubjects abandon themſelves totally to extremities, which muſt inevitably draw down an accumulation of every human miſery upon their unhappy country, to warn them of their danger, to remind them of the ſacred oaths of allegiance which they have taken, and to call up in their breaſts that loyalty and affection, which upon ſo many occaſions have been profeſſed by them to their King, their lawful Sovereign; and farther, to urge and exhort, in particular, thoſe whoſe criminal proceedings on this occaſion have been, and are ſtill, ſo alarming, to return to their duty, and a due obedience to the laws; and, in general, all perſons whatſoever to rely upon the goodneſs and tenderneſs of our moſt gracious Sovereign to all his ſubjects, equally, and upon the wiſdom of his councils, for a redreſs of all their real grievances, which redreſs can only be obtained by conſtitutional applications; and, laſtly, to enjoin all orders of people to ſubmit, as becomes good ſubjects, to the legal authority of their government, in the protection of which their own happineſs is moſt intereſted.

The Council thereupon acquainted his Excellency, that as the matters he had been pleaſed to communicate to them were of the greateſt conſequence, they deſired time to deliberate thereon till the next day.

We are told that the armament ſent from the Fowey by the renowned captain Montague, for the protection of lord Dunmore from the attacks of the inſurgents in the upper counties, conſiſted of 43 effective men. In order to prevent any interruption in their progreſs to the capital, they were armed with cutlaſſes, ſwords, and bayonets. It is imagined they were to be ſupplied with fire arms from the ſpoils of the vanquiſhed.

At a meeting of the committee of Gloucester, at the court houſe, on Tueſday the 2d day of May, 1775

*Reſolved*, that we will not ſhip a ſingle hogſhead of tobacco to Great Britain until the determination of the Continental Congreſs, reſpecting exportation, be known.

From a private letter, juſt received by a gentleman, there is too much reaſon to ſuſpect that orders have been ſent to a port in Britain for a quantity of goods to be ſhipped to Georgia, on account of ſome of the inhabitants of New York.

KINGSTON, Ulſter County, May 10.

Mr. HOLT,

Pleaſe to inſert the following Piece in your next Paper.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN the characters of gentlemen who have acted in a public capacity are impeached, (eſpecially thoſe who have taken upon them the execution of the meaſures of the laſt Continental Congreſs,) how diſagreeable the taſk may be, it behoves every one who is a friend to truth, honeſty, and liberty, to conſider it as their duty, and incumbent on them, with all their efforts, to ſupport the proceedings of thoſe gentlemen. This county in general, and Kingſton in particular, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by a ready compliance with the aſſociation of the Congreſs, and ſome ſpirited meaſures to render them effectual; but as every flock contains ſome bad ſheep, ſo the article of Tea has diſcovered the infected perſons amongſt us. The ſimile is juſt, and the cure uſed for the one, muſt be applied to the other, viz. a ſeparation of the clean from the unclean: This has been done; the Committee of this town have, after many friendly advices and intreaties, which proved in vain, been led to the diſagreeable neceſſity of publiſhing Mr. Jacobus Low, Merchant of this town, all which have not as yet, wrought a reformation of his Conduct. He lately publiſhed a piece in Mr. Gaine's Paper, in vindication of his conduct, the like of which is not to be *paralelled*; it not only contains ſcurrilous and abuſive language, but groſs falſehoods; firſt he begins, "Johannes Sleight Chairman of the Committee of Ulſter County, has publiſhed me as an enemy of my Country, for ſelling Tea, in which it is ſet forth, that all the Merchants and Skippers had ſigned articles, in which they agreed not to ſell Tea," this he ſays "is abſolutely falſe, for there are more which have not ſigned for the very reaſons I had, and the Committee knew that they had not all ſigned at the time of publiſhing this piece of Malice." The Committee are ſurprized at Mr. Low's ignorance and ſtupidity, ſince he has as well incurred the diſpleaſure of the friends of liberty in the City of New-York, as here, (by his non compliance with his brethren, merchants in this town.) But it appears that he will endeavour to heap ſin upon ſin, to cure a wound by a freſh bruiſe; that is, by committing a crime and leading the guiltleſs in the execution thereof. The Committee ſtill ſay, that every Merchant and Skipper in this town, who were poſſeſſed of Eaſt-India Tea for ſale, had ſigned the ſaid articles before the publication, which they are ready to prove by the original, in their cuſtody, (Jacobus Low only excepted) They alſo deny that Johannis Sleght was Chairman for the County of Ulſter (as he ſays) but only for the town of Kingſton. They alſo deny that any malice was ſhewn unto him; but that on the contrary, he was ſolicited, adviſed, and intreated to quit ſelling Tea, as the other Merchants had done, to prevent a publication, which then proved abortive: As for the aſſertion of its being known in Kingſton, that ſaid Low had offered to ſign the third article of the Aſſociation, is even contradictory by his own advertiſement, for he ſtill adheres to the conſumption of it.

As for the matters he aſſerts to have been reported in, and by the Committee, is abſolutely falſe; here the world may diſcover the wickedneſs of his heart, by endeavouring to puniſh others for his own crimes. In ſhort it is impoſing on the public, to anſwer every part of ſo baſe a piece of wilful and falſe publication, from a man who was treated with ſo much lenity as he was from this Committee.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHANNIS SLEGHT, Chairman.

Since the publication of Mr. Low, this Committee has been augmented to the number of ſeventeen, and have re-elected Johannis Sleght Chairman.

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 10.

*A terrible fire broke out in Boſton about 9 o'clock laſt evening, and raged a long time. We hear it began juſt above the draw-bridge, and burnt along the town-dock. A great number of buildings are doubtleſs conſumed; but it is not poſſible to collect the particulars for this paper.*

*Laſt Wednesday Capt. Andrews arrived at Marblehead from Halifax, and we hear he brings intelligence that 20 tons of hay being about to be ſhipped from thence for the uſe of the miniſterial army in Boſton, the people found means to ſet it on fire, by which it was near all happily conſumed.*

The inhabitants of Boſton are permitted to come out but very ſlow; numbers are not permitted to come out on any terms. The diſtreſs of the inhabitants on account of proviſions is ſhocking indeed.

We hear that a certain reſpectable aſſembly hath declared General Gage to be an inveterate enemy to this country; that his writs (lately iſſued) for calling a General Aſſembly, are to be diſregarded; and that no obedience ought to be paid to him as Governor of this colony.

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[*Affidavits and Depoſitions omitted in our laſt for want of room.*]

I John Bateman, belonging to the fifty-ſecond regiment, commanded by Colonel Jones, on Wedneſday morning, on the nineteenth day of April inſtant, was in the party marching to Concord, being at Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, being nigh the meeting houſe in ſaid Lexington, there was a ſmall party of men gathered together in that place, when our ſaid troops marched by, and I teſtify and declare, that I heard the word of command given to the troops to fire, and ſome of ſaid troops did fire, and I ſaw one of ſaid ſmall party lie dead on the ground nigh ſaid meeting houſe; and I teſtify that I never heard any of the inhabitants ſo much as fire one gun on ſaid troops. JOHN BATEMAN.

*Lexington, April* 23, 1775.

I James Marr, of lawful age, teſtify and ſay, that in the evening of the 18th inſtant, I received orders from George Hutchinſon, Adjutant of the fourth regiment of the regular troops, ſtationed at Boſton, to prepare and march, to which order I attended, and marched to Concord, where I was ordered by an officer with about one hundred men to guard a certain bridge there: While attending that ſervice a number of people came along as I ſuppoſe to croſs the bridge; at which time a number of the regular troops firſt fired upon them. *James Marr.*

I Edward Thoroton Gould, of his Majeſty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th inſtant, under the orders of Gen. Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Colonel Smith, and landed on the marſhes of Cambridge, from whence we proceeded to Lexington; on our arrival at that place, we ſaw a body of provincial troops armed to the number of about ſixty or ſeventy men, on our approach they diſperſed and ſoon after firing began, but which party fired firſt I cannot exactly ſay, as our troops ruſhed on ſhouting, huzzaing previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops ſo long as any of the provincials were to be ſeen. From thence we marched to Concord, on a hill near the entrance of the town, we ſaw another body of provincials aſſembled; the light infantry companies were ordered up the hill, to diſperſe them; on our approach, they retreated towards Concord; the grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town; ſix companies of light infantry were ordered down to take poſſeſſion of the bridge which the provincials retreated over; the company I commanded was one, three companies of the above detachment went forward about two miles, in the mean time the provincial troops returned to the number of about three or four hundred, we drew up on the Concord ſide of the bridge, the provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged and gave the firſt fire. This was the firſt engagement after the one at Lexington, a continued firing from both parties laſted through the whole day; I myſelf was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greateſt humanity, and taking all poſſible care of by the provincials at Medford.

EDWARD THOROTON GOULD
*Medford, Lieut. King's own Regt.*
*April* 25, 1775.

*All the above are ſworn to before Juſtices of the Peace, and duly atteſted by Notaries Public.*

Hannah Bradiſh of that part of Cambridge, called Menotomy, and daughter of Timothy Paine, of Worceſter, in the county of Worceſter, Eſq; of lawful age, teſtifies and ſays, That about five o'clock on Wedneſday laſt, afternoon being in her bed-chamber, with her infant child, about eight days old, ſhe was ſurprized by the firing of the King's troops and our people, on their return from Concord. She being weak and unable to go out of her houſe, in order to ſecure herſelf and family, they all retired into the kitchen, in the back part of the houſe. She ſoon found the houſe ſurrounded with the King's troops; that upon obſervation made, at leaſt ſeventy bullets were ſhot into the front part of the houſe; ſeveral bullets lodged in the kitchen where ſhe was, and one paſſed through an eaſy chair ſhe had juſt gone from. The door of the front part of the houſe was broke open; ſhe did not ſee any ſoldiers in the houſe, but ſuppoſed, by the noiſe, they were in the front part. After the troops had gone off, ſhe miſſed the following things, which, ſhe verily believes, were taken out of the houſe by the King's troops, viz. one rich brocade gown, called a negligee, one luteſtring gown, one white quilt, one pair of brocade ſhoes, three ſhifts, eight white aprons, three caps, one caſe of ivory knives and forks, and ſeveral other ſmall articles.

HANNAH BRADISH.

*Worceſter, April* 26, 1775.

*Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay,*

*Worceſter, ſs. April* 26, 1775.

Mrs. Hannah Bradiſh, the above deponent, maketh oath before us, the ſubſcribers, two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Worceſter and of the quorum, that the above depoſition, according to her beſt recollection, is the truth. Which depoſition is taken in perpetuam rei memoriam.

*Thomas Steel, Timothy Paine.*

Eighty ſix other deponents, have ſworn to nearly ſimilar affidavits; but want of room obliges us to omit them.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

*Water Town, April* 26*th*, 1775.

*To the* INHABITANTS *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

*Friends and Fellow Subjects,*

HOSTILITIES are at length commenced in this colony by the troops under command of General Gage, and it being of the greateſt importance, that an early, true and authentic account of this inhuman proceeding ſhould be known to you; the Congreſs of this colony have tranſmitted the ſame, and from want of a ſeſſion of the Honourable Continental Congreſs think it proper to addreſs you on the alarming occaſion.

By the cleareſt depoſitions relative to this tranſaction, it will appear, that on the night preceding the nineteenth of April inſtant, a body of the King's troops, under command of Colonel Smith, were ſecretly landed at Cambridge, with an apparent deſign to take or deſtroy the military and other ſtores provided for the defence of this colony, and depoſited at Concord—that ſome inhabitants of the colony on the night aforeſaid, whilſt travelling peaceably on the road between Boſton and Concord, were ſeized and greatly abuſed by armed men, who appeared to be officers of General Gage's army—that the town of Lexington by theſe means was alarmed, and a company of the inhabitants muſtered on the occaſion—that the regular troops on their way to Concord marched into the ſaid town of Lexington, and the ſaid company on their approach began to diſperſe—that, notwithſtanding this, the regulars ruſhed on with great violence, and firſt began hoſtilities by firing on ſaid Lexington company, whereby they killed eight and wounded ſeveral others—that the regulars continued their fire until thoſe of ſaid company, who were neither killed nor wounded, had made their eſcape—that Col. Smith, with the detachment, then marched to Concord, where a number of provincials were again fired on by the troops, two of them killed and ſeveral wounded, before the provincials fired on them—and that theſe hoſtile meaſures of the troops produced an engagement that laſted through the day; in which many of the provincials, and more of the regular troops were killed and wounded.

To give a particular account of the ravages of the troops as they retreated from Concord to Charleſtown, would be very difficult, if not impracticable; let it ſuffice to ſay, that a great number of the houſes on the road were plundered and rendered unfit for uſe; ſeveral were burnt; women in child-bed were driven, by the ſoldiery, naked into the ſtreets; old men peaceably in their houſes were ſhot dead;—and, ſuch ſcenes exhibited as would diſgrace the annals of the moſt uncivilized nation!

Theſe, Brethren, are marks of miniſterial vengeance againſt this colony, for refuſing, with her ſiſter colonies, a ſubmiſſion to ſlavery; but they have not yet detached us from our Royal Sovereign. We profeſs to be his loyal and dutiful ſubjects, and ſo hardly dealt with as we have been, are ſtill ready, with our lives and fortunes, to defend his perſon, family, crown, and dignity.—Nevertheleſs, to the perſecution and tyranny of his cruel miniſtry we will not tamely ſubmit—appealing to Heaven for the juſtice of our cauſe, we determine to die or be free.

We cannot think that the Honour, Wiſdom, and Valour of BRITONS will ſuffer them to be longer inactive ſpectators of meaſures in which, they, themſelves, are ſo deeply intereſted; meaſures, purſued in oppoſition to the ſolemn proteſt of many noble Lords, and expreſſed ſenſe of conſpicuous Commoners, whoſe knowledge and virtue have long characteriſed them as ſome of the greateſt men in the nation—Meaſures executing contrary to the intereſt, petitions, and reſolves of many large, reſpectable, and opulent counties, cities, and boroughs in Great Britain—Meaſures highly incompatible with juſtice, but ſtill purſued with a ſpecious pretence of eaſing the nation of its burthens—Meaſures, which if ſucceſsful, muſt end in the ruin and ſlavery of Britain as well as the perſecuted American Colonies.

We ſincerely hope, that the great Sovereign of the univerſe, who hath ſo often appeared for the Engliſh nation, will ſupport you in every rational and manly exertion with theſe colonies, for ſaving it from ruin, and that in a conſtitutional connection with the Mother Country, we ſhall ſoon be altogether a free and happy people. Per order,

JOSEPH WARREN, Preſident, *Pro. Tem.*

WORCESTER, May 10.

Some Gentlemen of oppoſite principles in politics, we are informed, are not permitted to come out of Boſton; among whom, it is ſaid, is the Hon. Mr. Pitts, a friend to his country, who is in a very poor ſtate of health, and Mr. Sheriff Greenleaf, on the oppoſite ſide.

It is confidently aſſerted, that ſeveral houſes in Boſton belonging to perſons who removed out of that diſtreſſed town, have been plundered of effects left therein, by the ſoldiery. The Hon John Hancock, Eſq'rs houſe, we hear was entered by a number of ſoldiers, who began to pillage and break down the fences; but upon complaint being made by the ſelect men to Gen Gage, he ordered the fences to be repaired, and Earl Percy to take poſſeſſion of the houſe.

Our army have began an entrenchment at Cambridge.

General Gage is making Boſton as ſecure from an attack as he poſſibly can. However it is thought by ſome that the bulwarks are not ſo ſtrong as to be impregnable.

One Manſfield, a breeches maker, in Boſton, who went out with the troops in the late engagement, was in the ſkirmiſh fired at by the regulars through miſtake, they taking him to be one of our men. The ball entered his neck and came out of his mouth. —*Wretches like him often meet their juſt reward.*

The commanding officer at Cambridge, has given leave to the regulars who were taken priſoners, either to go to Boſton and join their reſpective regiments, or have liberty to work in the country for thoſe who would employ them. In conſequence of which thoſe who were confined, in this town, fifteen in number, heartily requeſted to be employed by the people not chuſing to return to their regiments to fight againſt their American brethren, though ſome of them expreſſed their willing to ſpill their blood in defence of their King *in a righteous cauſe*. They all ſet out yeſterday for different towns.


JOHN and WILLIAM LEARY,

*At their Grocery Store in the Houſe formerly occupied by Garret Rapalje, oppoſite the Fly-Market,*

HAVE FOR SALE,

NEW-YORK Porter in bottles at 12s. per dozen, the quality preferable to any London porter——Alſo, a few caſes of excellent Claret; Sweet Oil and Sweet Wines, with an aſſortment of Liquors and Grocery, on the moſt reaſonable terms. Wholeſale and retail. 90 3

A good price will be given for quart bottles.

*To be ſold, or hired out by the month, or year,*

A YOUNG able bodied Negro man, has had the ſmall pox and meaſles; he is capable of either town or country work—or will ſuit an Albany ſkipper. Inquire of John W. Smith, in King Street. 90 93

Hanover-ſquare, New York,

JEREMIAH ANDREWS,

JEWELLER,

CONTINUING his buſineſs ſtill in the ſame place, thinks it proper to acquaint ſhop keepers and traders, who are under diſadvantages by reaſon of the non-importation, that he is willing chearfully to bear his part; therefore engages to make every article for ſuch, pertaining to his branch, as cheap as they could be imported from London, and materials good. He returns thanks to his cuſtomers for their paſt, and hopes a continuance of their future favours, which he will always gratefully acknowledge. Alſo informs them and the public, that he hath a great variety of patterns of the neweſt faſhions, which he received from London ſince his laſt adverſtiſement.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Morris County East New-Jerſey, a ſervant man bought laſt December, for a new comer into the country, by the name of Iſaac Jones, but ſworn before ſent to a doctor to be cured of the foul diſeaſe, declares his name to be Solomon Iſaac, is a Jew, was born in London, came into this country ten years ago, ſerved ſeven years in Virginia or Maryland from thence came to New York, was put in goal, had thirty laſhes for ſtealing; then went to Philadelphia, where he was three times in goal and puniſhed for ſtealing. He is about 36 years of age, about five feet four inches high, black complexoin and black curled hair, ſpeaks thick, and is a ſmart trim built fellow. Had on when he went away a half worn caſtor hat, an old light coloured worſted coat without pockets, a light blue jacket, leather breeches with wooden buttons, worſted ſtockings, good ſhoes and buckles, and a white flannel ſhirt; took with him a ſmall looſe coat without a cape, of brown coloured homeſpun kerſey. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me.

HARTSHORN FITZ RANDOLPH.

As he is a grand villain it is very likely he will change his apparel and name, and cut off his hair. He can ſpeak High Dutch, and is pitted with the ſmall pox.

CAMBRIDGE, May 12.

Copy of a Letter to his Excellency General GAGE, from the Hon JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq; Governor of his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, in behalf of the General Assembly of said Colony.

Dated Hartford, April 28, 1775.

SIR,

THE alarming situation of public affairs in this country, and the late unfortunate transactions in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, have induced the General Assembly of this colony, now sitting in this place, to appoint a committee of their body to wait upon your Excellency, and to desire me, in their name, to write to you relative to these very interesting matters.

The inhabitants of this colony are intimately connected with the people of your province, and esteem themselves bound by the strongest ties of friendship, as well as of common interest, to regard with attention whatever concerns them. You will not therefore be surprized that your first arrival at Boston, with a body of his Majesty's troops, for the declared purpose of carrying into execution certain acts of parliament, which, in their apprehension, were unconstitutional and oppressive, should have given the good people of this colony a very just and general alarm; your subsequent proceedings in fortifying the town of Boston, and other military preparations, greatly increased their apprehension for the safety of their friends and brethren; they could not be unconcerned spectators of their sufferings in that which they esteemed the common cause of this country; but the late hostile and secret inroads of some of the troops under your command into the heart of the country, and the violences they have committed, have driven them almost into a state of desperation. They feel now not only for their friends, but for themselves, and their dearest interests and connections. We wish not to exaggerate, we are not sure of every part of our information; but, by the best intelligence that we have yet been able to obtain, the late transaction was a most unprovoked attack upon the lives and property of his Majesty's subjects; and it is represented to us, that such outrages have been committed as would disgrace even barbarians, and much more Britons, so highly famed for humanity as well as bravery: It is feared therefore that we are devoted to destruction, and that you have it in command and intention, to ravage and desolate the country. If this is not the case, permit us to ask why have these outrages been committed? Why is the town of Boston now shut up. And to what end are all the hostile preparations that are daily making, and why do we continually hear of fresh destinations of troops for this country? The people of this colony, you may rely upon it, abhor the idea of taking arms againk the troops of their Sovereign, and dread nothing so much as the horrors of civil war; but at the same time we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that as they apprehend themselves justified by the principle of self-defence, so they are most firmly resolved to defend their rights and privileges to the last extremity; nor will they be restrained from giving aid to their brethren, if any unjustifiable attack is made upon them. Be so good, therefore, as to explain yourself upon this most important subjects as far as is consistent with your duty to our common Sovereign.—Is there no way to prevent this unhappy dispute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative but absolute submission, or the desolations of war? By that humanity which constitutes so amiable a part of your character, for the honour of our Sovereign, and by the glory of the British empire, we entreat you to prevent it, if it be possible; surely it is to be hoped that the temperate wisdom of the empire might, even yet, find expedients to restore peace, that so all parts of the empire may enjoy their particular rights, honours, and immunities: Certainly this is an event most devoutly to be wished for, and will it not be consistent with your duty, to suspend the operations of war on your part, and enable us on ours to quiet the minds of the people, at least, till the result of some further deliberations may be known. The importance of the occasion will, we doubt not, sufficiently apologize for the earnestness with which we address you, and any seeming impropriety which may attend it, as well as induce you to give us the most explicit and favourable answer in your power.

*I am, with great esteem and respect,*

*In behalf of the General Assembly, Sir, &c.*

(Signed) JON. TRUMBULL.

His Excellency Thomas Gage, Esq;

*His Excellency General Gage's Answer, to the foregoing Letter.*

*Dated Boston, May 3d, 1775.*

SIR,

I Am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April last, in behalf of the General Assembly of your colony, relative to the alarming situation of public affairs in this country, and the late transactions in this province: That this situation is greatly alarming, and that these transactions are truly unfortunate, are truths to be regretted by every friend to America, and by every well wisher for the peace, prosperity and happiness of this province. The intimate connection and strong ties of friendship between the inhabitants of your colony, and the deluded people of this province, cannot fail of inducing the former, to interpose their good offices, to convince the latter of the impropriety of their past conduct, and to persuade them to return to their allegiance and to seek redress of any supposed grievances, in those decent and constitutional methods in which alone they can hope to be successful.

That troops should be employed for the purpose of protecting the magistrates in the execution of their duty, when opposed with violence is not a new thing in the English or any other government: That any acts of the British Parliament are unconstitutional or oppressive, I am not to suppose; if any such there are, in the apprehension of the people of this province, it had been happy for them if they had sought relief, only in the way which the constitution, their reason, and their interest pointed out. (*a*)

You cannot wonder at my fortifying the town of Boston, or making any other military preparations, when you are assured, that previous to my taking these steps, such was the open threats, and such the warlike preparations throughout this province as rendered it my indispensable duty to take every precaution in my power, for the protection of his Majesty's troops under my command, against all hostile attempts. (*b*)

The intelligence you seem to have received, relative to the late excursion of a body of troops into the country, is altogether injurious and contrary to the true state of facts; the troops disclaim, with indignation, the barbarous outrages of which they are accused, so contrary to their known humanity. I have taken the greatest pains to discover if any were committed, and have found examples of their tenderness both to the young and the old, but no vestige of cruelty or barbarity: It is very possible that in firing into houses, from whence they were fired upon, that old people, women or children, may have suffered; but if any such thing has happened, it was in their defence, and undesigned. I have no command to ravage and desolate the country, and were it my intention I have had pretence to begin it, upon the sea ports, who are at the mercy of the fleet. For your better information I inclose you a narrative of that affair, taken from gentlemen of indisputable honor and veracity, who were eye witnesses of all the transactions of that day. (*c*)

The leaders here have taken pains to prevent any account of this affair getting abroad, but such as they have thought proper to publish themselves; and to that end the post has been stopped, the mails broke open, and letters taken out; and by these means the most injurious and inflammatory accounts have been spread throughout the continent, which has served to inflame the minds of the people. (*d*)

When the resolves of the Provincial Congress breathed nothing but war, when those two great and essential prerogatives of the King, the levying of troops, and disposing of the public monies, were wrested from him; and when magazines were forming by an assembly of men, unknown to the constitution, for the declared purpose of levying war against the King, you must acknowledge it was my duty, as it was the dictate of humanity to prevent, if possible, the calamities of civil war, by destroying such magaziaes.——This, and this alone, I attempted. (*e*)

You ask why is the town of Boston now shut up? I can only refer you, for an answer, to those bodies of armed men who now surround the town, and prevent all access to it. The hostile preparations you mention, are such as the conduct of the people of this province has rendered it prudent to make, for the defence of those under my command.

You assure me the people of your colony abhor the idea of taking arms against the troops of their Sovereign; I wish the people of this province, for their own sakes, could make the same declaration. You enquire, is there no way to prevent this unhappy dispute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative, but absolute submission, or the desolations of war? I answer, I hope there is.

The King and Parliament seem to hold out terms of reconciliation, consistent with the honour and interest of Great Britain, and the rights and privileges of the colonies; they have mutually declared their readiness to attend to any real grievances of the colonies, and to afford them every just and reasonable indulgence, which shall, in a dutiful and constitutional manner, be laid before them; and his Majesty adds, it is his ardent wish that this disposition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of his subjects in America: I must add likewise the resolution of the 27th February, on the grand dispute of taxation and revenue, leaving it to the colonies to tax themselves, under certain conditions; here is surely a foundation for an accommodation, to people who wish a reconcillation rather than a destructive war, between countries so nearly connected by the ties of blood and interest; but I fear that the leaders of this province have been, and still are, intent only on shedding blood. (*f*)

I am much obliged by your favourable opinion of my personal character, and assure you, as it has been my constant wish and endeavour hitherto, so I shall continue to exert my utmost efforts, to protect all his Majesty's liege subjects under my care, in their persons and property. You ask, whether it will not be consistent with my duty to suspend the operations of war on my part? I have commenced no operations of war but defensive; such you cannot wish me to suspend, while I am surrounded by an armed country, who have already begun, and threaten farther to prosecute an offensive war, and are now violently depriving me, the King's troops, and many others of the King's subjects under my immediate protection, of all the conveniences and necessaries of life with which the country abounds; but it must quiet the minds of all reasonable people, when I assure you, that I have no disposition to injure or molest quiet and peaceable subjects; but on the contrary, shall esteem it my greatest happiness to defend and protect them, against every species of violence and oppression.

I am, Sir, &c.

THO. GAGE.

Hon. Governor Trumbull.

(*a*) The Colonists have no doubt of the existence of many unconstitutional acts of Parliament; they have reiteratedly, but in vain, sought for relief.

(*b*) Remonstrances were made many months ago, against fortifying Boston Neck and the interruptions occasioned by the soldiery; but to no purpose—and no hostilities committed by the country people to make that measure necessary.

(*c*) The numerous Affidavits proving the hostilities commenced, and the cruelties exercised by the soldiery, are of much greater weight than the bare denial of the facts, by those very soldiers who perpetrated them. The killing of old, or young, who were in houses on the road from which there was firing, may excuse the King's troops in this instance; but it cannot justify burning and plundering, as is asserted in the letter from the Provincial Congress. There is no great merit in no destroying the defenceless towns on the sea coasts.—Open enemies do not usually commit such devastation—it has not been practised for several centuries past, except by Pirates.

(*d*) How the leaders could prevent General Gage from publishing what he pleased, relating to that affair, is rather hard to conceive, as the Presses of Draper and Mills and Hicks are known to be at his service in Boston;—at least we have no account of their having quitted the town.

(*e*) The Provincial Congress have only done their duty in preparing against threatened danger, by arming the people in their own defence—Their condition had been wretched indeed, had they done otherwise. General Gage's apology for destroying the magazines, &c. in order to prevent the calamities of a civil war, signifies that, to prevent a civil war, he *declared* and commenced a civil war!

(*f*) The Parliament seem, and only seem, to hold out terms of reconciliation. But what are the terms? Why, merely these; "If you submit without reserve to be our slaves, we will indulge you to pay such a Tribute as we shall think proper; and during your good behaviour and punctuality, in paying as faithful Tributaries, we will only tax you, for regulating your trade, which must be also according to our good will and pleasure, respecting restriction of place, the kind and quality of commodities, the regulating duty, &c.—Such are the terms of reconciliation held up for the Colonies!——Pray, my countrymen, what could a victorious enemy demand more from a conquered country?

## NEW-YORK, May 25.

Friday night last Capt. Reynolds arrived here from Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire: On Monday the 15th instant, off Cape Anne, he was boarded by Capt. Greeves, in a tender, who had come out of Boston the day before, and informed him that three transports arrived there the 6th instant, from England, with troops, and that many more were hourly expected; that several vessels were then in sight, which he imagined was part of the fleet, and several guns had been heard in the offing.

Thursday Capt. Reynolds spoke with Capt. Lyndsay, in the Falcon sloop of war, who acquainted him, that having advice that a sloop lay at a place called Sandwich, that had carried some provisions to Providence, &c. for the use of the Boston provincials, he dispatched his Lieutenant, with his tender and 20 men, and two other officers, to take possession of her; which they accordingly did: But, before they could carry her off, she was retaken, as also the tender, by some boats from the country, and the Lieutenant lost an arm, the gunner was wounded in the head, and the doctor's mate in one of his legs. The seamen were sent prisoners into the country.

By a gentleman that arrived here last Saturday from Cambridge, we learn, that the troops in the provincial camp at Boston, consisted of about 7000 men, but that they were daily increasing from New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island and Connecticut; were in high spirits, and abounded with provisions.

The Asia man of war of 64 guns is hourly expected here from Boston.

*The martial spirit which prevails among the inhabitants of Somerset county, in New Jersey, truly merits the attention of the public. We have certain intelligence, that they are forming themselves into companies, and daily exercising to become complete masters of the military discipline; and particularly, that the township of Bridgewater, in said county, met at Rariton, the 6th instant, and chose Mr. Abraham Ten Eyck Captain, under whose command 83 volunteers immediately enlisted; to be in readiness at an hour's warning, to march for the assistance of any neighbouring colony, on any emergency. Their pay, and other necessaries are provided by said township. The other counties and townships, it is hoped, will follow their example, as it may be necessary to repel force by force, in order to secure our national rights and privileges.*

*Last Monday the Provincial Congress met here, and chose Peter V. B. Livingston, Esq. for their President, Volkert P. Douw, Esq. Vice President; John M'Kesson, Esq; and Mr. Robert Benson, for their Secretary.*

*Yesterday Dr. Myles Cooper, President of the College of this City, sailed for Bristol in the Exeter, having remained for near two weeks before, on board the King Fisher, commanded by Captain Montagu, where he thought fit to shelter himself from the resentment of a people, who consider him as the writer of several pieces highly injurious to the liberties of America.—The Revd. Dr. Chandler, and the Revd. Mr. Cook, go passengers with him.*

In Provincial Congress, held for the colony of New-York, at the city of New York, on Wednesday May the 24th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this Congress will, before they rise, provide the best ways and means in their power, as representatives of the people, for the discharge of such money as is now lent, or shall be subscribed, or otherwise advanced, or supplied on the public faith, to defray the charges that are, or shall be incurred in the present exigencies of the colony, or that shall hereafter be expended, or incurred by recommendation of the Continental, or this Provincial Congress.

*Ordered*, That the preceding resolution be published in the public news papers.

A true copy from the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, *Secretary.*

RUN AWAY from Pittsfield in the county of Berkshire, and province of the Massachusetts-Bay, on the 18th day of April last, Major Israel Stoddard, a man about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on when he absconded, a tail'd wig, is something thin favour'd, talks thick and inconsistent; said Stoddard has exerted himself to the utmost of his power, to thwart and counteract the resolutions of the Continental Congress, and has been proved to have kept up a constant correspondence with General Gage. He was well acquainted with the very day the King's troops were to commence war with the Americans at Lexington and Concord, on which account he quitted his country, fled to the city of New-York, and having taken fright, is said to have fled to Long Island——Whoever shall take up said Stoddard, and secure him, or return him to Pittsfield, in the province of the Massachusetts, shall have Ten Dollars reward. All friends of American liberty are called on to secure this Catiline, this traitor and parricide.

Signed by order of the Committee of Correspondence and Inspection for the towns of Pittsfield, Richmond, and Lenox.

May 18, 1775. JOHN BROWN, Clerk.

*Roxbury, Morris County, East New Jersey, May 13, 1775.*

THE Committee of Observation for the township of Roxbury, having consulted Samuel Grandin, Esq; several times, with respect to his unfriendly conduct towards the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and finding him fixed in his opposition to them and their proceedings: Wherefore said Committee have agreed to deal with him agreeable to the eleventh article of the Continental Association, and accordingly, to break off all dealings with him, as a foe to the rights of British America. Signed by order of the Committee.

NATHAN COOPER, jun.

*Johnston, Goal, 16th May, 1775.*

NOTICE *is hereby given, to all the creditors of me the subscriber, now in the goal of the county of Tryon, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of this colony, to pass an act for my relief, as an insolvent debtor.*

90 2 JOHANNES PLIPSE.

*New-York, May 23, 1775.*

*LAST night run away from the subscriber, living in New-York, a certain English servant man, named WILLIAM EDWARDS, about 20 years of age, and was imported by Captain Ackland, from London, about 8 weeks ago; he is of a middle size, about 5 feet 9 or 6 inches high, black hair, and blue eyes, and a fair smooth complexion; he is a tolerable good English scholar, and writes a fair intelligible hand: Had on when he absconded, a light coloured cloth jacket, and a flannel under jacket, a half worn beaver hat, a check shirt, Oznaburgs trowsers, black worsted stockings, black shoe buckles; he also took with him two pair of blue breeches, one of cloth, and the other of fagathie, and an old checked shirt; he is remarkable for his affability and polite manner of talking to strangers. Whoever secures the said runaway in any of his Majesty's goals in this province, shall have a reward of Two Dollars; and if taken out of this province, a reward of Three Dollars, on delivering him unto*

90 92 JOHN DEPEYSTER.

JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY,

*Have for Sale at their Store,*

NEW-ENGLAND sithes, refined bar iron; and a few dry goods, which will be sold on very low terms.——Also,

A few casks of best salpetre hams. (90 3)

To be SOLD,

TWO likely Negro men, between 25 and 30 years of age, they have had the small pox, and sold for no fault, but for want of employ. Inquire of the Printer. 90 3

TO BE SOLD,

By DENNIS McREADY,

TOBACCONIST,

At his SNUFF and TOBACCO STORE in *Wall Street*:

FINE *Pigtail* in square and round carrots, common *pigtail*, fine plug *Pigtail*. The very best quality of *leaf* made up in *carrots* for gentlemen that would chuse to rasp their own *tapee*. Cut *tobacco* made up in any form that may answer the market intended for best. *Scotch snuff* in bottles and bladders; *rapee snuff* rasped or ground, in lead canisters: Best inspected *leaf tobacco*, by the hogshead or tierce.

A choice parcel of *copper*, and *purple indigo*; and a small parcel of good RICE. 90 93

THOMAS GARDNER,

*At his store in William street, (formerly Horse and Cart-street)* has for sale,

A GENERAL assortment of European and India goods, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, among which are—A large quantity of 3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Irish linens, 5-4 Irish sheeting, brown and white Russia sheetings; Oznaburgs and ravens duck, white drilling, 7-8, yard wide, and yard and 3-8 cotton check; white Dutch cord, nankeens, black and coloured India tafety, women's colour'd fans, raisins, pack and pound pins, a large assortment of cheap gold and tinsel lace, gold loops and buttons, with many other articles not necessary to demand, and too tedious to mention. 90 3

## POET's CORNER.

QUEEN of fragrance, lovely roſe,
The beauty of thy leaves diſcloſe!
The winter's paſt, the tempeſts fly,
Soft gales breathe gently through the ſky;
The lark, ſweet warbling on the wing,
Salutes the gay return of ſpring:
The ſilver rews, the vernal ſhowers,
Call forth a bloomy waſte of flowers:
The joyous fields, the ſhady woods,
Are cloath'd with green, or ſwell with buds;
Then haſte thy beauties to diſcloſe,
Queen of fragrance, lovely roſe!—

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## RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,
(At his Houſe in Smith ſtreet, oppoſite to Doctor Farquair's)

MAKES *all ſorts of* STAYS *and* JUMPS, *turned and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waiſtcoats, in the neateſt and beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates.*

*Ladies who are uneaſy in their ſhapes, be fits without any incumbrance, and by methods approved by the Society of Stay Makers in London, prevents the coſts and riſings in the hips and ſhoulders of young Ladies and growing Miſſes, to which they are often ſubject.*

*He has ſettled a Correſpondence in London, whereby he acquires the firſt faſhions of the Court; and has had the honour of working for ſeveral ladies of diſtinction, both in England and this City, with univerſal applauſe; and flatters himſelf he has given entire ſatisfaction, and ſhall continue to do ſo, as he engages his work to be as good as any done in theſe parts, for neatneſs, true fitting, and neweſt faſhions from London.*

*N B. The ſaid Norris cuts whale bone for Merchants and others, after the beſt manner.*

*He returns his ſincere thanks to all his good and kind cuſtomers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to promote his intereſt.*

*Ladies at any diſtance, by ſending their meaſures, may have their orders completed at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Subſcriber, living next door to the houſe of John Ginger, Eſq. late Mayor of this City, and oppoſite to Doct. Farquair, in Smith-Street, New-York.*

*RICHARD NORRIS.*

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For LONDON,
The BRIG
MARY,
EBENEZER TURELL,
MASTER,

WILL ſail in Ten Days at furtheſt, has very good Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Paſſengers. For which, apply to Iſaac Moſes, or the ſaid Maſter.

New York, 10th May 1775. 89 90

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LOST or STOLEN,

SOME time ſince, a SILVER HILTED SWORD with Abraham Livingſton's name cut on the blade. Any perſon that will return it to the Printer, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward. 89 92

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A PERSON well recommended and qualified to teach the Engliſh tongue grammatically, and writing and arithmetick;—may hear of good employ on Long Iſland, within two miles of this city, by applying to the Printer. 89 92

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## GILBERT FORBES,

GUN-MAKER,
At the Sign of the Sportſman, in the Broadway, oppoſite Hull's Tavern, in New York.

MAKES and ſells all Sorts of GUNS, in the neateſt and beſt Manner, on the loweſt Terms. Has alſo for Sale, Silver and Braſs Mounted PISTOLS.

LIKEWISE, (89 91)

Thirty RIFLED BARREL GUNS.

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## To be SOLD,

A PAIR of elegant Chaiſe, or Phaeton HORSES, upwards of 15 Hands high, 6 Years old, full blooded.—A complete Saddle HORSE, alſo full blooded; and a new Phaeton, and half worn Chaiſe. For further Particulars, apply to the Printer. 89 92

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On the 25th Day of May next,

## THOMAS LYNCH

REMOVES from the houſe he now lives in, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Myles Sherbrook, in Duke Street, (which was known by the Name of Bayard-Street,) being next door to John Livingſton Eſq; office, and Mr. Baltus Van Kleek; where he has for ſale, the following articles, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms;

Choice Muſcovado Sugar
Exceeding good London Madeira Wine
Shoan's bottled Porter
Iriſh Linens, yard wide, from 2/3 to 4/ per yd
3-4 Stripes
Very large black Silk Handkerchiefs
Lawns
Jambricks
Women's Gloves
Warrington Sail Cloth, and Cloth particularly adapted for Tarpauling 89 92

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*Richmond County Gaol, May 12, 1775.*

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Iſaac Wood, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of Richmond county, on Staten-Iſland, being one of the perſons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly, entitled "an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors within this colony, with reſpect to the impriſonment of their perſons;" that he the ſaid inſolvent debtor has preſented his petition to the honourable Daniel Horſmanden, and Thomas Jones, Eſquires, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the province of New-York, which petition, together with his accounts and inventories annexed to the ſame, are agreeable to the directions of the ſaid act, filed with the clerk of ſaid Court, for the inſpection of the creditors aforeſaid, and the ſaid inſolvent debtor do hereby notify his ſaid creditors, that he intends to apply to the ſaid Judges on Thurſday the 8th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the chamber of Daniel Horſmanden, for his diſcharge, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid act. 89 92

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## LOST

AMONG many other things at the dreadful fire laſt Monday, a plain ſilver WATCH, maker's name White Matlock, in New-York, No. 53, or 123. Any perſon that has found it, and will pleaſe to bring it to the ſubſcriber, will greatly oblige an unhappy and diſtreſſed ſufferer.

GEORGE FISHER.

New-York, May 17, 1775. 89 92

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New-York, Golden-Hill, 16th May, 1775.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, a ſervant lad, named WILLIAM PHILLIPS, a Cordwainer by trade, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a fair and freſh complection, and has ſhort ſtraight hair, of a lightiſh colour. He had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, and took with him, a claret coloured coat, and a green double breaſted waiſtcoat, a pair of nankeen breeches, alſo a pair of blue ſerge ditto, two new check ſhirts, and one white ditto; it is ſuppoſed that he is gone towards New England. All perſons, or maſters of veſſels, are forewarned not to harbour, or carry the ſaid ſervant off, at their peril. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me

89— JOHN KING.

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*THREE-PENCE* per POUND,
GIVEN BY

## JOHN KEATING,

FOR the beſt ſort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and ſo in proportion for thoſe of an inferior ſort.

☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by ſaid Keating. 73—

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CITY OF NEW-YORK, ſs. I DANIEL HORSMANDEN, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of New-York, purſuant to an Act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, entitled, An Act for relief againſt abſent Debtors, do hereby order Notice to be given in all the Public News-Papers. Printed in the City of New-York, that on application to me made, by Joſiah Hunt of Mamaroneck, in the County of Weſtcheſter, and Province of New-York, Yeoman, a Creditor of Henry Fowler of North-Caſtle in the ſaid County of Weſtcheſter, and Province of New-York, late Merchant:—And proof of the Concealment of the ſaid Henry Fowler, within the Colony of New-York, by two witneſſes, I have directed all the Eſtate, Real and Perſonal, of the ſaid Henry Fowler within this Colony, to be ſeized; and that unleſs he do return and diſcharge his Debts, within three Months after ſuch Public Notice given, all his Eſtate, Real and Perſonal, will be Sold for the payment and ſatisfaction of all his Creditors.

Given under my Hand, this Sixteenth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy Five.

D. HORSMANDEN.

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## Francis Lewis and Son,

At their ſtore near the Fly Market, have for ſale the following goods, imported the laſt Fall, viz.

BROAD cloths of various prices
Red ſtrouds, ſhalloons,
Tamies, ſabbyets,
Durants, pronellas,
Camletts, camlettees,
Callamancos, grapes,
German ſerge
Imboſs'd ſerge
Sagathees, blue duffels,
Coating
Striped & Roſe blankets
Printed callicoes, cottons and chintzes
Cambricks lawns and muſlins, plain & flower'd
Sattins, modes & peelongs
Black velvet
Tambour ſilk veſts
Indian luteſtrings and perſians
⅞ and yard wide Iriſh linens
Iriſh ſheeting
Hamburgh Dowlaſs
Platillas Royal
Ruſſia fall cloth
Ruſſia Drillings
Ravens duck
Diaper and Damaſk table linen
Furniture & other checks
A variety of ribbons
Black, blond and thread lace
Flower'd and ſpotted gauze
Cordage of all ſizes, from 4 1/2 inch cable to a ratline
White lines of all ſorts
Tacle falls & tiller ropes
Whale lines, the beſt ſort
Sail and ſeine twine
Bed ticking
Muſquito netting for beds
Looking glaſſes
Long and ſhort handle frying pans
Sithes and ſickles, &c.

ALSO

Jamaica ſpirits
Teneriffe wine
White wine vinegar
Caſtile ſoap
Double flint decanters, and wine glaſſes.

N. B. Several packages of their Spring goods, are yet unopened. 81—

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LAST ſaturday night the 13th inſtant, runaway from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant, lately from Ireland, named James M'Kue, a ſhort thick fellow, about twenty ſeven years old, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, bald on the head, had on when he went away, a blue coat, white ſhirt, white linnen veſt, blue Manchester breeches blue milled ſtockings, and calf ſkin ſhoes, is ſuppoſed to have gone towards New-York, where he laſt was from—Whoever will take and ſecure ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive five dollars reward and all reaſonable charges paid by THOMAS SEYMOUR.

Hartford, May 23, 1775.

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*New-York, March 23d 1775.*

## TIMOTHY WOOD,

SHOE-MAKER, in *Broad Street*,

*INTENDS to remove, on the 1ſt Day of May next, into the Houſe ſituate between the Houſes of Mr. Thomas Barrow and Mr. John King, nearly oppoſite to the Place he now lives in,—Where a general aſſortment of Men's Shoes and Pumps, together with Women's Sinſ Shoes and Pumps (all of the firſt Quality) will be conſtantly kept for Sale, at moderate Prices.*

*Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies Silk Shoes (when beſpoke) made in the neateſt and beſt Manner.*

*He returns Thanks to his Cuſtomers for their paſt, and hopes a Continuance of their future Favours, which he will always gratefully acknowledge.*

*Orders from the Country will be duly attended to, and punctually executed, on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.* 81 93

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## JOHN COPP, *A.M.*

INTENDS opening a School at his Houſe in Princeſs-Street, commonly called Carman Street, nearly oppoſite Alderman Gautier's, on Monday the 15th Inſtant, in which the GREEK and LATIN Languages will be carefully taught, ſo as to fit Youths for any *American College*.

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and the PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, will alſo be taught in the ſaid School.

—Thoſe who chooſe to favour him with their Children, may be aſſured that no Pains on *his* Part will be ſpared for the Advantage of his Pupils.—Several Scholars are already engaged, and as he does not propoſe to take a larger Number than he can conveniently attend to, he hopes that thoſe who pleaſe to encourage him, will apply as ſoon as poſſible.

88 91 New York, May 11, 1775.

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## NEW RICE,

JUST IMPORTED

IN the ſchooner Charles-Town and Savannah Packet, and to be ſold by

*DANIEL PHOENIX,*

*Alſo*, a few barrels of choice Copper Indigo. 88 91

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## CLOCKS,

MADE, MENDED, and CLEANED, by

## WILLIAM PEARSON,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

At the Dial, in HANOVER-SQUARE, New York;

WHO likewiſe repairs Watches at a very moderate price, and will warrant their performance a twelve month.

He likewiſe teaches vocal muſick, and the harpſicord in the neweſt taſte, and moſt approved method, at a reaſonable price.

Tunes harpſicords, ſpinnets, &c. by the year.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who chooſe to favour him with their commands, may depend he will exert his utmoſt abilities, in both branches.

☞ A large commodious cellar to let— 77

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## JOHN MORTON,

*INTENDING for Europe in the fall, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, by bond, note, or book debt, to make ſpeedy payment; and as many of them muſt be ſenſible he has been very indulgent, he now expects that they will exert themſelves in diſcharging their debts; as all thoſe that do not, may depend on having their accounts put in a lawyer's hands, as he is determined to have his accounts ſettled as ſoon as poſſible.*

*He has on hand, a neat aſſortment of goods, which he will ſell cheap, for caſh, or ſhort credit,—amongſt which are,*

SUPERFINE, middling and low priced cloths, with rattinets and ſhaloons
Tamies, durants and calamancoes
Bombazeens, alapeens
Silverets and poplins
Plain and ſtript luteſtrings, brocades, ſatins,
Peelongs, taffeta and
Perſians, bandano, ſilk romal, taffeta, ſtampt linen, and checked handkerchiefs
White, black and coloured ſerge and cotton denims, corderoys,
Velverets and laſtings,
Bed ſatins and moreens
Drawboys and counterpains—Blue and white, purple and white, and red and white furniture cottons and calicoes, calicoes and chintzes
Men's and Boy's, cotton, thread and worſted hoſe
Women's and girl's cotton, thread and worſted hoſe
Women's, maid's and girl's ſilk, worſted, lamb, and kid gloves and mitts
A neat aſſortment of Iriſh linens and ſheetings, Ruſſia ſheetings
Ravins duck, Osnaburgs and dowlas
⅞ yd. ¾ ell, ⅞, and yd. wide carpeting, Wilton and Scotch carpets, a large aſſortment.
7-8, yd. and yd. and 3 8 cotton checks
Silk moree gowns, ſtript Hollands
Scotch, Flemiſh and coloured threads
Lawn aprons and handkerchiefs
A fine aſſortment of cat guts
Spotted, figured and ſtriped ſilk gauzes
Spider and Paris netts
Turkey, French and fancy gauzes
Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs
A parcel of faſhionable ribbons
Apron and cap tapes
Ivory and horn combs
Snuff boxes, glaſs and braſs links
Barlow and other pen knives
Cutteau and piſtol capt knives, knives & forks.
Razors, ſiſors and knitting pins
3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and 2 ½ inch ſheathing nails
Tin plates in boxes and wire
6 by 8, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glaſs
A ſmall aſſortment of Indian goods, conſiſting of ſtrouds, blankets, friſes, &c. &c.

### LOOKING GLASSES.

A large and elegant aſſortment of gilt framed, mahogany and black walnut, ſquare and oval ſconces, pier glaſſes and gerandoles.

Pictures, ſheet and diſſected maps.

### CHINA.

Blue and white, andenamelled table ſets, tea table ditto, for ornament, odd plates and diſhes, bowls, mugs, tureens, cups and ſaucers, &c. &c. 87—

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## A COMPANY.

THOSE Gentlemen who incline to inliſt in a Company of Foot, are requeſted to ſend their names to the houſe of Mr. Jaſper Drake, where may be ſeen the articles of the Company. Note, no perſon can be admitted that is above 5 feet 8 inches high. 87—

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## FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL

WHERE alſo are taught the uſeful and ornamental Sciences of Geography, antient and modern Hiſtory, Logic, &c. kept near Kingſbridge, within fifteen Miles of New-York, by the Rev. J. P. TETARD, late Miniſter of the Reformed French Church, in ſaid City; who undertakes likewiſe to fit Pupils for College or any Univerſity. 87—

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## WOODWARD and KIP,

ARE removed to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Hake, in Queen-Street,—Where they have for ſale, Linens, Callicoes, Broad Cloths, &c. &c. 88 91

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## HENRY REMSEN,

At his Store in Hanover-Square, Has for SALE, of laſt Year's Importation,

4d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails,
Black and coloured China taffaties,
Osnabrigs, Raven's duck, ¾ yard wide and yard ¾ cotton checks,
Brown and white Ruſſia drillings,
India nankeens, and nankeen thread and ſilk,
Ell wide brown Ruſſia ſheeting,
An aſſortment of furniture cotton and chintz,
Furniture and other callicoes,
Superfine and common India chintz,
A few light ground Engliſh do.
A good aſſortment of cambricks and lawns and packet do
Black and colour'd Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats,
Sarſnets and narrow perſians,
Yard wide white mode,
Rich plain black ſattin,
Flower'd do.
Figured and plain ribbons,
Black Love do.
Ferriting, quality and Shoe-binding,
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Womens leather gloves and mitts,
Men's white lamb do.
Cotton denim and cantoon,
Silveret and miſſinet,
Hatband crape,
Crimſon moreen,
Tammies, durants,
Broad ſuperfine black calamanco,
Superfine broad and narrow bombazeen,
Iriſh linen, double ſileſias,
Piſtol lawn, ſilk fringe,
Black gimps, ſing'le double and three bodied cleuting diapers and table cloths.
Broad brown camblets,
Dorſetteens,
Variety of ſhalloons,
Ratinets,
Blue flower'd ruſſel,
Women's cotton and worſted ſtockings,
Men's black do.
Black worſted mitts,
Children's cotton Waiſtcoat,
Turkey ſtripes, ſtriped camblet,
Women's coloured and black fans,
Ivory and horn combs,
Dutch lace,
White and black do.
Shirt and veſt buttons,
Paſtboards, needles,
A variety of ſnuff boxes,
Temple ſpectacles,
Black beads and necklaces,
A large aſſortment of ſhoe and knee buckles,
Knives and forks,
Pen knives,
Sciſſars,
Braſs and ſteels thimbles
A few pieces ſtrip'd and plain muſlins,
Light, cloth blue, mix, &c. ſewing ſilk,
Scots, Flemiſh and coleur'd threads,
Cotton counterpains, and Marſeilles bed quilts,
Scarf twiſt, Silken hair, campaign and death head buttons,
An aſſortment of ſleeve buttons,
Hard metal, gilt, philagree, platina and horn, coat and veſt buttons,
Felt hats by the dozen or eaſk,
Swan, white cap and duck ſhot,
Brown buckram, Gartering,
Red bunts, cotton laces,
Mens cotton and worſted caps,
Broad and narrow tapes,
Worſted Pluſh, ¾ huckabaack,
Black dove and olive coloured velveret,
Printed do.
Blank books, dutch quills,
Wilton, German ſerge,
Foreſt cloth, fearnoughts
Scarlet, blue, black, mix and brown broadcloths
Scarlet and claret bath coatings,
Beſt ſwanſkin blankets,
Wool cards and cotton do. ALSO,
Beef and Pork in barrels and Salt petre Hams packed in chaff for ſhipping,

☞ All perſons indebted to the late Copartnerſhip of Henry Remſen and Co. are requeſted to pay the ſame, without delay to prevent trouble to Henry Remſen, who will take Pot and Pearl Aſhes in pay, or give ready Money for that article. 88 91

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE

## NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT conſtantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one ſets out from Powles Hook ferry, oppoſite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth ſtreets, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tueſday and Friday morning, at or before ſunriſe; and meet at Princeton the ſame nights, where they exchange paſſengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; ſo as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each paſſenger in the coach, *thirty ſhillings*, and out paſſengers *twenty ſhillings proc.* each paſſenger allowed to take 14lb. baggage, and above that, to pay *two pence* per pound.

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## THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and ſets out every Monday and Thurſday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry oppoſite New York, and from the ſign of the Croſs keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Cheſnut ſtreets, and meet at Princeton the ſame nights, exchange paſſengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, ſo as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each paſſenger *twenty one ſhillings*, and goods as uſual, only each paſſenger allowed 14lb. The paſſengers are deſired to croſs over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the ſtages ſet off early.

It is hoped that this very expenſive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's moſt obliged ſervant, 82—

JOHN MERCEREAU.

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NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

# SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1690.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1775.


LONDON, March 6.

THE petition from the city of Waterford, in the kingdom of Ireland, presented on Friday to the House of Commons, states, among a variety of other things, that their exports consist chiefly of white and brown linens to America, and of salted beef, pork and butter to the West India islands; that the imports from North America consist of flax seed, lumber, wheat and flour; and that the difference now subsisting between Great-Britain and that continent, which has brought on the non-importation and non-exportation agreement in the several colonies, will be productive of the several following alarming and ruinous consequences: 1. That the petitioners being cut off from their usual supplies of American flax seed, will be rendered unable to carry on the linen manufacture. 2. That not having the means of raising flax, their linen manufactures must consequently be annihilated. 3. That though they would obtain flax from other countries, the commerce with America being stopped by the non importation agreement, their manufactures must instantly fall to decay. 4. That being deprived of staves to make casks, their export provision trade must be destroyed, and both the navy of Great-Britain and the West India islands be deprived of the means of subsistence without many great and manifest inconveniences.—And that on the whole such a train of consequences must be destructive to the landed property, manufactures and commerce of the kingdom, and must occasion a very sensible diminution of his Majesty's revenue.

*March 7.* On Saturday a grant passed the Great Seal to John Agnew of Shencan, in the county of Wigtown, George Steward of the same place, and Alexander Dunn, collector of the customs in Newfoundland, Esqrs, and to their executors, administrators or assigns, of the royal mines in the province of Newfoundland, and of all metals, minerals or ores, reserving a tenth part to the Crown, for the term of 999 years.

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The following is a Copy of a Circular Letter from our General Committee of Association, to the other Counties.

*New York, May 5, 1775.*

GENTLEMEN,

AT a time when the most vigorous exertions are absolutely necessary for the defence of American Liberty, against the depredations of ministerial power; and the blood of our brethren in the Massachusetts has been actually shed, for daring to maintain the rights of Englishmen; the Inhabitants of this City and County have, in the most explicit manner, as you may perceive by the inclosed Association, resolved to stand and fall with the Freedom of the Continent.

We are confident that our constituents are sincere in the strong assurances they have given us, that while we continue in office, they will be guided by our advice and direction. We have thought it necessary to advise the withholding supplies from the British fisheries on the American coasts, and to cease all exports to those Colonies which at this alarming juncture refuse to unite in the common cause. The expediency of this measure is too evident to need elucidation, and will doubtless procure us many hearty advocates in Britain for the redress of our Grievances. Besides which, we have resolved to withhold all provisions and necessaries from the Army and Navy at Boston.

Our late Committee of Observation thought proper to recommend the appointment of a Provincial Congress; in consequence of which our constituents have chosen 21 Deputies to meet at this City on the 22d instant, those who may be appointed for that purpose in the other Counties of this Colony. For your further satisfaction on these matters, we beg leave to refer you to the inclosed papers, to require you to communicate the substance of this information to your next neighbours, and to assure you that in our department we shall watch incessantly for the public safety.

By Order of the Committee.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient, Humble Servant,

HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

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The following is a copy of a letter from our General Committee of Association, to the Lord Mayor and Magistrates of London, sent by Capt. Lawrence, who sailed from hence the 6th Instant,

*Committe-Chamber, New-York, May 5, 1775.*

My Lord and Gentlemen,

DISTINGUISHED as you are by your noble Exertions in the Cause of Liberty, and deeply interested in the expiring Commerce of the Empire, you necessarily command the most respectful Attention. The general Committee of Association for the City and County of New-York, beg Leave therefore to address you, and the Capital of the British Empire, through its Magistrates, on the Subject of American Wrongs. Born to the bright inheritance of English Freedom, the Inhabitants of this extensive Continent can never submit to the ignominious Yoke, nor move in the galling Fetters of Slavery: The disposal of their own property with perfect Spontaneity, and in a Manner wholly divested of every Appearance of Constraint, is their indefeasible Birthright. This exalted Blessing they are resolutely determined to defend with their blood, and transfer it uncontaminated to their posterity.

You will not then wonder at their early Jealousy of the Design to erect in this Land of Liberty, a Despotism scarcely to be paralelled in the Pages of Antiquity, or the Volumes of modern Times; a Despotism consisting in Power, assumed by the Representatives of a part of his Majesty's Subjects, at their sovereign Will and Pleasure, to strip the Rest of their Property. And what are the Engines of Administration to execute this destructive Project? The Duty on Tea, —oppressive Restraints on the Commerce of the Colonies,—the Blockade of the Port of Boston,—the Change of internal Police in the Massachusetts and Quebec,—the Establishment of Popery in the latter,—the Extension of its Bounds,—the Ruin of our Indian Commerce by Regulations calculated to aggrandize that arbitrary Government, —unconstitutional Admiralty Jurisdictions throughout the Colonies,—the Invasion of our right to a Trial in the most capital Cases by a Jury of the Vicinage,—the horrid Contrivance to screen from Punishment the bloody Executioners of ministerial Vengeance,—and, not to mention the Rest of the black Catalogue of our Grievances, the hostile Operations of an Army, who have already shed the Blood of our Countrymen.—The Struggles excited by the detestable Stamp Act, have so lately demonstrated to the World that the Americans will not be Slaves, that we stand astonished at the gross Impolicy of the Minister. Recent Experience had evinced that the Possessors of this extensive Continent would never submit to a Tax by Pretext of legislative Authority in Britain; Disguise therefore became the Expedient; in Pursuit of the same End, Parliament declared their absolute Supremacy over the Colonies, and have already endeavoured to exercise that Supremacy in attempting to raise a Revenue under the specious Pretence of providing for their good Government and Defence. Administration, to exhibit a Degree of Moderation, purely ostensible and Delusory, while they withdrew their Hands from our most necessary Articles of Importation, determined with an eager Grasp to hold the Duty on Tea as a badge of their taxative Power. Zealous, on our Part, for an indissoluble Union with the Parent State,—studious to promote the Glory and Happiness of the Empire,—and impressed with a just Sense of the Necessity of a controling Authority, to regulate and harmonize the discordant commercial Interests of its various Parts, we cheerfully submit to a Regulation of Commerce by the Legislature of the Parent State, excluding in its Nature every Idea of Taxation.

Whither therefore the present Machinations of arbitrary Power infallibly tend, you may easily judge; if unremittedly pursued, as they were inhumanly devised, they will, by a fatal Necessity, terminate in a total Dissolution of the Empire. The Subjects of this Country will not, we trust, be deceived by any Measures conciliatory in Appearance, while it is evident that the Minister aims at a solid Revenue to be raised by grievous and oppressive Acts of Parliament, and by Fleets and Armies employed to enforce their Execution. They never will, we believe, submit to an Auction in the Colonies, for the more effectual Augmentation of the Revenue, by holding it up as a temptation to them, that the highest Bidders shall enjoy the greatest Share of Governmental Favour. This Plan as it would tend to sow the Seeds of Discord, would be far more dangerous than hostile Force, in which we hope the King's Troops will ever be, as they have already been, unsuccessful. Instead of those unusual, extraordinary, and unconstitutional Modes of procuring Levies from the Subject, should his Majesty graciously be pleased, upon suitable Emergencies, to make Requisitions in ancient Form, the Colonies have expressed their Willingness to contribute to the Support of the Empire; but to contribute of their voluntary Gift as Englishmen: And when our unexampled Grievances are redressed, our Prince will find his American Subjects testifying, on all proper Occasions, by as ample Aids as their Circumstances will permit, the most unshaken Fidelity to their Sovereign, and inviolable Attachment to the Welfare of his Realm and Dominions.

Permit us further to assure you, that America is grown so irritable by Oppression, that the least shock in any part is, by the most powerful and sympathetic Affection, instantaneously felt through the whole Continent; that Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New-York, have already stopped their Exports to the Fishing Islands, and those Colonies which at this dangerous Juncture have refused to unite with their Brethren in the Common Cause; and all Supplies to the Navy and Army at Boston; and that probably the Day is at Hand when our Continental Congress will totally shut up our Ports. The Minions of Power here may now inform Administration, if they can ever speak the language of Truth, that this City is as one Man in the Cause of Liberty; that to this End our Inhabitants are almost unanimously bound by the inclosed Association;—that it is continually advancing to perfection by additional Subscriptions;—that they are resolutely bent on supporting their Committee, and the intended Provincial and Continental Congresses;—that there is not the least Doubt of the Efficacy of their Example in the other Counties;—in short, that while the whole Continent are ardently wishing for Peace on such Terms as can be acceded to by Englishmen, they are, indefatigable in preparing for the last appeal. That such are the Language and Conduct of our Fellow Citizens, will be further manifested by a Representation of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, of the 1st Instant, to General Gage, at Boston, and to his Majesty's Ministers by the Packet. Assure yourselves, my Lord and Gentlemen, that we speak the real sentiments of the confederated Colonies on the Continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, when we declare, that all the Horrors of a Civil War, will never compel America to submit to Taxation by Authority of Parliament.

A sincere Regard to the public Weal and the Cause of Humanity, an hearty desire to spare the further Effusion of human Blood, our Loyalty to our prince and the love we bear to all our fellow Subjects in his Majesty's Realm and Dominions, and a full Conviction of the warmest Attachment in the Capital of the Empire to the Cause of Justice and Liberty, have induced us to address you on this momentous Subject, confident that the same cogent Motives will induce the most vigorous Exertions of the City of London, to restore Union, mutual Confidence, and Peace to the whole Empire.

*We have the Honor to be,*
*My Lord and Gentlemen,*
*Your most Obedient, and*
*Affectionate Fellow Subjects.*

Signed by ISAAC LOW, Chairman, and the rest of the Committee.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London.

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New-York, April 26, 1775.

To the PRINTER.

THE disputable point, about which so much pains and art has been used, to divide the British colonies, is at length decided. The kind intentions of our good mother—our tender, indulgent mother,

are at last manifested to all the world. She, it seems, poor good soul! languishing under a deep decay, as well as the infirmities of old age, has long been oppressed with an insatiable thirst and desire to drink of the blood of us, her dear children, to convert our property to her own use, and to sell us for slaves.—And surely we cannot be guilty of such unnatural ingratitude as not freely to indulge her inclination,—She has indeed,—confiding in our filial affection and generosity—for some time past, made free with our property, and liberty, without waiting for our consent,—and now, urged by a violent inclination, or immoderate thirst, she has taken the liberty to allay it, by copious draughts of innocent blood.

But to drop the irony—It is evident that this pretended mother, is a vile impostor—an old abandoned prostitute—a robber, a murderer—crimsoned o'er with every abominable crime, shocking to humanity!——

To prove this *Jezabel* to be no mother of ours, but an accursed usurper of her place, we have only to make an experiment similar to that of King Solomon.—When two women who appeared before him,—claimed each the same child as her own, and there was no witness to decide the contest—Solomon proposed dividing the child with a sword, equally between the women. The true mother was discovered by maternal affection—She chose, even to relinquish her child, rather than it should be hurt;—But, the bloody impostor, proved herself to be so, by her cruelty.

By the same evidence has this infernal hag, of a pretender,* to the beloved and honoured name of a parent—proved herself to have no just title to it, and that instead of being our parent, she is a wicked deceiver, aiming at the destruction of both the parent and children states.

* *The British Ministry, not the nation.*

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Just now arrived from Philadelphia,

DOCTOR HILL'S

Newly improved, GREAT

STOMACHICK TINCTURE.

THIS is a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs; it gives a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; and as most diseases have certainly their origin in a weak stomach, so, by the use of this tincture, they may be prevented.

*Also, a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's*

AMERICAN BALSAM,

Of which the goodness is now so well known in America, as being an infallible and the the most innocent, sure, and effectual medicine for any disorders in the breast, short breath, cold, cough, swimming in the head, and for children in the whooping cough, and in most other disorders. By the proper use of this baltam, for a reasonable time, many have also received great benefit and relief, and some are effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, cholic, gravel, and in consumptions. Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle: The price therein mentioned is meant sterling money; but for the benefit of the poor, it is allowed to be sold in New-York for 4s. 10d. a bottle, and by the dozen 4s. 4d. a bottle, currency; and to prevent counterfeiting, this *American Balsam*, and the newly improved great *Stomachick Tincture*, are only, by appointment, to be sold by MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

Shop keeper in Broadway, near the Oswego Market, and by no body else in New York.

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WHEREAS a verbal agreement of partnership, has been carried on between John Whitehouse, and Mr. Reevs, jewellers of William Street, New-York, this is to inform the public, that said partnership is dissolved; all persons indebted to said partnership, are desired to pay the same to John Whitehouse.

N. B. He takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he is removed into Hanover Square, next door to Mr. Seabring's, where ladies and gentlemen may be served with every article in the jewelling business, as neat as in London.

He returns his sincere thanks to the public, for the many favours he has received; and while he executes his business with the usual neatness, hopes it will recommend him to their future favours.

87 90

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STOLEN,

*On Saturday night, the 6th instant, from the subscriber, living in Scarsdale, West Chester County,*

A Strawberry, or roan coloured Horse, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, a bald face, middling high carriage, trots and canters, paces but little, and when rode any considerable distance, has a custom of tossing his head.

Whoever takes up the said thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the Horse, so that his owner may get him again, shall receive Ten Dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN BARKER.

May 9, 1775. 88 91

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ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Collin Van Gelder, late of this City, Gunsmith, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to us the Subscribers, that they may be adjusted:—And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble.

KATHARINE FORBES, Executrix.
ZACHARIAH SICKLES, } Executors.
GARRET VAN GELDER, }

For SALE,

A quantity of old brass, with several ready made articles in the brass foundery way,—such as brass andirons, andiron-heads, housing and harness buckles, &c. &c.

87 90

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CORNELIUS HARING,

PRESENTS his most respectful compliments to the Public, and informs them that on Monday last the first of May, he opened the NEW ESTABLISHED FERRY, from the remarkable pleasant and convenient situated place, of William Bayard, Esq; at Hobuck;—from which place all Gentlemen Travellers and others, who have occasion to cross that ferry, will be accommodated with the best of boats, of every kind, suitable to the winds, weather and tides,—to convey them from thence to New York, near the new Corporation Pier, at the North River, opposite to Vesey Street, at which place a suitable house will be kept for the reception of travellers passing to and from his house, and boats be kept in good order by Mr. Talman.

Said HARING takes this public method to inform all Gentlemen travellers and others, that he has a most elegant and convenient house, suitable for the purpose, where they will be provided with lodging, eatables, and liquors of the best of every kind; and particular attention will be given to the cleaning and feeding, and doing strict justice to all travellers horses. The elegance of the situation, as well as its affording many amusements, such as fishing and fowling, added to these, its being stocked with the greatest variety of the best English fruits will make it an agreeable place for the entertainment of large companies; having besides a number of convenient rooms, one of fifty feet in length, by which means (as he will have the best Cooks, particularly for the dressing of Turtle, and every other dish fit to set before either Gentlemen or Ladies) he hopes to be honoured with their company; assuring them, there shall be nothing wanting on his part, to make it convenient and agreeable, as well to intitle him to the honour of their countenance and custom. 88 91

He has one of the best Wharfs for landing horses and carriages, at all times of the tide; and he may say, the completest Cause-way in this country, between the Island he lives on and the main.

☞ The boats are to be distinguished by the name of the Hobuck Ferry, painted on the stern.

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HENRY O'BRIAN,

*Stay Maker from* DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragment, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice by the Publick's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City-Hall. 88 91

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*New-Jersey, Somerset County,* } ss. PURSUANT to an order of the inferior court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Peter Dumont, Legrange Lapool, Young and William Wallace, insolvent debtors, confined in the goal, of the county of Somerset, aforesaid, that they be and appear before any two of the judges of said court, at Millsborough, in the county aforesaid, on Saturday the 27th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day; to shew cause (if any they have) why an assignment of said debtors estates should not be made to such persons, as shall that day be appointed, and they be released from their confinement, agreeable to the directions of an act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the province of New-Jersey, lately made, and passed at Burlington, intitled an act, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Somerset County, April 19, 1775. } 87-90

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*New-Jersey, Monmouth County,* } ss. BY order of John Anderson, John Taylor and James Lawrence, Esqrs. Judges of said court, that the creditors of Richard Cox, James Hankinson, Abraham Jones, Jacob Moon and Benjamin Yeats, insolvent debtors, in the goal of said county, Do appear at the court house of said county, on Monday the 5th day of June, at 10 o'clock of said day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtors' estates, shall not be made for the use of their creditors, and their bodies discharged from their confinement, as they have been duly sworn, and filed their schedules, pursuant to an act of assembly, made in the 12th year of his present Majesty's reign.

1687 90 April 28, 1775.

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WHEREAS the co-partnership of Van Nest, and Van Liew, is dissolved; therefore all persons indebted to said co-partnership, are desired to make payment to Abraham Van Nest: And all those that have any demands against said co-partnership, are desired to send in their accounts to said Abraham Van Nest, in order that they may be discharged.

Millstone, May 1st, 1775. 87 90

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CHRISTIAN STAMLER,

Taylor and Habit Maker, from London,

IS removed from opposite the Coffee-House Hunter's Quay, to the house that Marinus Willett lives in, in Queen-Street, near the Fly Market, where he carries on his business as usual, and hopes for the continuance of his former friends and the public in general; the smallest favour will be gratefully received, and carefully executed by the publick's humble servant.

87 90 CHRISTIAN STAMLER.

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MOUNT PLEASANT.

THE subscriber having purchased the genteel commodious *large* and *spacious* coach house, stables, &c in the out ward of this city, heretofore known by the name of *Vaux Hall*, but changed, with great propriety, to that of

Mount Pleasant,

From its lively, healthy and agreeable situation on the banks of the North River; commanding a full prospect of the shipping as low as the Narrows, and a view for many miles up the river; with a very pleasing and extensive prospect of the Jerseys, Staten Island, &c. Is extremely healthy from its eminence and dryness of soil, with the most acceptable sea-breazes in the heat of summer; is very near the College, and Hospital now erecting, and so contiguous to the city, that a moderate walker may, in fifteen or twenty minutes, be in any part thereof. Upon the whole, no place can be better calculated for the reception and genteel accommodation of single Gentlemen, or Gentlemen with their families, from the West Indies, Carolinas, &c. and such as are travelling from distant parts, either on business or pleasure; with board and lodging, and every other necessary, which will be served in the most friendly and satisfactory manner, by

The Publick's very humble Servant,

ERASMUS WILLIAMS.

N. B. *All sorts of vegetables, and garden truck, to be had fresh gathered, as wanted at same place at any time, as the season of the year produces. Also, a piece of garden ground, in esteem good, and improved of about 160 feet square, to be lett for a garden for 3 or 5 years on reasonable terms, or the above to be lett on building, from 20 to 50 years to come, or in lots of 25 feet by 75 feet front and rear* 88 91

*New York, May 1775.*

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Solomon M. Myers,

At Burling Slip, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Isaac Adolphus, deceased, has for sale,

BEST FLOUR OF MUSTARD,

GROUND ginger,
Jamaica spirits,
West India and New-York rum,
New-York and French brandy,
Lisbon, Teneriffe and Fayal wines,
Gin by the case, or gallon,
French and Carolina indigo,

Short pipes by the box or grose,
Earthen ware by the crate,
Rice, coffee and chocolate,
Cotton, pepper and allspice,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado sugar,
Molasses,
Flax and feathers,

A large assortment of toys, cheap by wholesale and sundry dry goods. 1688 91

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JOHN HAYDOCK,

*TAYLOR.*

At his store, opposite the Fly Market. Informs his friends and the publick, that he has for sale the following goods, all which he will sell on reasonable terms.

Superfine broad cloths,
Middling do. do.
Superfine cassimers,
Sagathees do.
Rattinets and shalloons
Spotted velvets,
Plain do. do.
Superfine thicksets,
Superfine black, princess fluff,
Dutch cord demity,
Jeans and fustians do.
White drilling do.

Superfine flock pieces,
Velvets,
Cordroys,
Silk hose,
Worsted do. do.
Corded silk patterns,
Silk stripes,
Buttons,
Sewing silks,
Scarf twists,
Threads and buckram,
Tapes &c. &c.

1689 91

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The sixth Year of this Advertisement in this Country concerning

WATCHES.

JOHN SIMNET, (*one of the first who brought this curious and useful manufacture to perfection,*) continues to repair and clean old watches, much cheaper and better than is usual—and sells excellent new Watches, in gold, silver, metal &c. which will require no expence, cleaning, or repairing, except abused;—and best glasses at 1s.

☞ Removed next door to the white corner house, New-York, opposite to the Coffee-House, and lower corner of the bridge, a dial plate over the window. 88 91

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EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the well-known House called Katechemet's Mead-House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store-keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash basons, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularize, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

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and the ... notify his said creditors, that he intends to apply to the said Judges on Thursday the 8th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the chamber of Daniel Horsmanden, for his discharge, agreeable to the directions of the said act. 89 92

*He returns ... thanks to his Customers for ... and hopes a Continuance of their future Favours, which he will always gratefully acknowledge.*

*Orders from the Country will be duly attended to ... punctually executed, on reasonable Terms, for ... ready Cash or short Credit.* 81 93

... Seminary of Geography, antient and modern History, Logic, &c. kept near Kingsbridge, within fifteen Miles of New-York, by the Rev. J. P. TETARD, late Minister of the Reformed French Church, in said City; who undertakes likewise to fit Pupils for College or any University. 87—

... taking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant, 82—

JOHN MERCEREAU.

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NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.